### Amneements

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Sporting Life.
AMERICAN THEATRE-8:15-Pirates of Pensance.
BLOU THEATRE-8:15-Kate Kip. Buyer.
BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-The Little Corporal.
CARNEGIE HALL-8:15-Boston Symphony Orchestra.
DALY'S THEATRE-8:10-A Runnawa Girl.
EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cinematograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE S 20 The Liars.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE S Sweet Innis-GARDEN THEATRE -7:45 Cyrano de Bergerac. GARRICK THEATRE -5:15 Catherine.

GARDEN THEATRE 5.15 - Cyrano de Bergerec,
GARRICK THEATRE 5.15 - Catherine,
GRAND OPERA HOUSE. S. Monte Cristo.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. S. Monte Cristo.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. S. Monte Cristo.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. S. Monte Cristo.
HERALD SQU'ARE THEATRE. S. Logenbrueder.
KNITH'S. Noen to 11 to. m. - Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. S. 15 - The Caristian.
KOSTER & HAL'S. S. Vaudeville.
LYCEL'M THEATRE. S. 26. A Colonial Girl.
LYCEL'M THEATRE. S. 26. A Colonial Girl.
MADISON SQU'ARE THEATRE. S. 30 - On and Off.
MIERRAY HILL. THEATRE. S. 315 - Chamille.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of OH
Paintings.

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# New York Daily Tribme.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Luigi Lucchesi, the assassin of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, was tried and convicted in Geneva, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life. — The German imperial party left Damascus and arrived at imperial party left Damascus and arrived at Baaibek, Syria, where they camped in the ruins of the Temple of Baai. — Tod Sloan won two races at the Liverpool Autumn Meeting, including the Liverpool Stakes, — The capital of the new United States of Central America has been removed from Amapala, Honduras, to Chinandega, Nicaragua. — The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the steamship Mohegan was opened in London. — The description of the vessel ashore on Cat Island, the Bahamas corresponda closely to that of the Bahamas, corresponds closely to that of the Maria Teresa, the former Spanish cruiser. The Cuban General Perez was appointed Mayor of Guantanamo by General Wood.

of Guantanamo by General Wood.

DOMESTIC.—The Republicans will have a clear majority of thirteen votes in the House of Representatives of the LVIth Congress. Nebraska and Idaho have been carried by the Republicans.—Eight negroes were killed and three white men were wounded in race riots in Wilmington, N. C.; a complete new municipal government was established by a clitzens' committee; the office of a negro newspaper was sacked and burned.—The Joint High Anglogovernment was established by a chizens committee; the office of a negro newspaper was sacked and burned. — The Joint High Anglo-American Commission began sessions in Washington, the members were received by President McKinley. — The Western section of the War erew. A heavy gale prevailed on Lake Michigan, and considerable dan age was caused. CITY - Stocks were strong and active Colonel Roosevelt was busy all day at his home in Oyster Bay answering congratulatory There was more evidence and telegrams. There was more evidence of a revolt against Mr. Croker, with talk of a of a revolt against Mr. Croker, with talk of a new organization in this city. — Many bets were paid, Democrats giving up the election. — The annual convention of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers was opened. — Major-General Nelson A. Miles. U. S. A., arrived in the city to attend a dinner to be given in his honor this evening.

THE WEATHER -- Indications for to-day: Clearing. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 53.

## THE FUTURE.

A narrow Administration majority in the House of Representatives is always more effect fact, and is to be maintained in fact, but is not tive than a large one, and better disciplined. to be called by the name just because such no-The necessity of standing together if they wish | menclature would probably prove needlessly irto accomplish anything welds the scanty major- ritating to France. That is a sensible and try into a commet hody and members anickly learn to stand by the will of the party. It caunot be reckoned a misfortune for the country that the Republican majority in the next Congress will be little more than enough to insure the passage of any important measure. It is large enough, also, to make certain the defeat of any measure in the interest of free-silver agitation. If there are a half-dozen silver Republicans included in the majority, there are as many gold Democrats in the minority, and be- activity continues. The British Government fore all is the certainty that an effort for such a bill would be a waste of time, for if passed it pavy than upon any other navy or army in the could never be heard in the Senate.

least two years, and probably for a longer time. The Terrible Year. So might Germany or Rus-The results of Tuesday show a great revulsion sla survive defeat and become presently as in the Far Western States against Bryanism. strong and as prosperous as ever. But if it Populism and the free-silver conspiracy. Bryan | were once vanquished at sea, the British Emsecured ten electoral votes from Kansas which has now gone overwhelmingly Republican; eight | Britain herself would be reduced to the rank of from Nebraska, which appears to have given a a second-rate State. That is the consideration Republican majority; four from South Dakota, which imperiously impels Great Britain to which is very close, with probable Republican maintain her navy at a strength greater than success; four from Washington, which has given that of any possible combination against her, a Republican majority of 3,000 or more, about a and to keep it at all times ready for instant ac tenth of all the voters changing from the silver tion and now and then to mobilize it in full side to the side of sound money; three from battle array when the menace of trouble is Wyoming, which now gives a Republican ma- small and remote. fority of 1,500, and one from California, which ver agitation its strength at the West.

It is questionable whether the Democratic party will venture to put up a free-silver ticket to the interests of peace. For that remark he is with the prospect that it must lose about thirty votes which the badly beaten Bryan secured. The vote this year would have given for Me-Kinley about three hundred electoral votes, against less than one hundred and fifty for any trankly that it is quite true. Why not? The candidate of the Bryan stripe. It is not the same may be said of any act the Nation may nature of the Democratic party to stand man-perform. The Declaration of Independence did fully in open but hopeless fight for any prin- not "conduce to the interests of peace," at least pretended changes of conviction and purpose, ence of a nation presupposes the possibility of Although it would seem humanly impossible for any great body of men, professing to have beliefs of any sort, to turn back from such a record as the Democratic party has made in the last two years, that party has performed the ance of the possibility of not conducing to the feat more than once. The shrewdest Eastern interests of peace is more of an academic air-Democrats have for some time been hunting for struction than of a practical principle of governrepresent the Democratic party has no chance.

Whether the free-silver issue is resurrected two years hence or not, the magnificent Republished immediate context. "In any event," he Hean victory in the Senate elections removes | said, "it"-the American policy-"is likely to the possibility of a free-silver majority in that conduce to the interests of Great Britain." Prebody for the next four years at least. The vic- cisely. And the interests of Great Britain cointories in Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon and West | cide with the interests of peace. There is noth-Virginia go far to assure the success of four ling more obvious than that. The British policy Republican Senators two years hence who is to maintain peace and to extend peaceful might have been lost, and probably the result in commerce and to promote the peaceful progress Wyoming places Senator Warren on the right of the world. That is the American policy. side. The Nation can go ahead with its other That is the policy which this Nation has in slon of disturbance as to either the tariff or the taking. If it does not conduce to peace that silver question. The solution of other problems | will be because some nation hostile to that pol-

ably expected will place foremost in the minds into the complex problems of the Old World. raphy. "A simple knowledge of the classics." of the people may not improbably set the silver craze aside for many years to come.

### STILL AT IT.

The most notable feature of Croker's campaign was the publicity that he gave himself, and he is still talking. Before the election he was prophetic and denunciatory; now he is pursuing the laborious industry of explanation. First of all, he desires everybody to rest asserred that he has no fault to find with Croker. His proceedings in relation to the judiciary were all right, Mr. Crimmins and the rest of the community to the contrary notwithstanding; the fact being that "Crimmins is a sorehead. who likes to see himself in print." Below the Bronx the Democratic majority of 84,000 was quite up to his expectations, and entirely satisfactory, though a day or two before the election he had a majority of 90,000 just as good as Tammany isn't engaged in the business of turning down leaders who are "close to the people," though the teeth of Engel, Divver and several other statesmen can be heard chattering from the Battery to Yonkers, and the general conviction is that if the turning-down process is not applied to them in the immediate future it will be because soreheads like Crimmins are preparing to provide Croker with troubles of his

The only point on which Croker is reticent is the conduct of the campaign outside of this city. "I have nothing to do with that," he says: "the rest of the State was in charge of the State "Committee and others. As to what they did I "have nothing to say." There are marks of prudence about that disclaimer which ought to set at rest the rumor that Croker has entirely lost his mind. Reason may be tottering on her throne, but she hasn't yet completely lost her balance; for there are members of the Democratic State Committee and others who are just aching to hear Croker express himself as to what they did in the campaign. Such an invitation to hostilities would be accepted with joyful alacrity, and we suspect that the hostilities will begin in short order with or without an invitation. Human nature can bear a great deal, especially during a campaign, but it is too much to expect of country Democrats that they will refrain from embracing the best opportunity they ever had to get square with the organization and the man they have always detested,

### LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Not many days ago sensation-mongers posttively announced that Great Britain had formally proclaimed a protectorate over Egypt. The story was, of course, a deliberate fabrication, made either through wanton marplotry or for speculative gain. On Wednesday afternoon last a London paper positively announced that ington: the members were received by President McKinley.— The Western section of the War Department Investigating Commission began to take testimony in Detroit.— Senator Quay announced his candidacy for re-election, and offers a reward for the arrest of any one attempting to bribe a member of the Legislature.— The Hamburg steamer Westmeath, carrying freight to Montreal, was abandoned by her crew.— A heavy gale prevailed on Lake—phatically declared that Great Britain had not Lord Salisbury would that evening in his Guildphatically declared that Great Britain had not established such a protectorate, did not intend. expect nor desire to establish one, and, in fine, would not establish one unless forced to do so by now unforeseen acts of other Powers. That seems to have given some dissatisfaction in England. Just why does not appear. It certainly does not mean that British occupation of Egypt is to be ended or that British control of Egypt is to be in the least relaxed. On the contrary, Lord Salisbury expressly stated that the present status is to be maintained, subject only to the changes made necessary by the reconquest of the Soudan, which changes are assuredly not in the direction of weakening or withdrawing the British hold upon Egypt. The Prime Minister, in brief, made it clear that the strongest kind of a protectorate now exists in

The Prime Minister's statement concerning the apparent war preparations was no less direct and authoritative. There had been danger of war, remote but actual enough to render necessary preparations. Happily the danger had been averted by the sound sense of France. But it was impossible and indeed undesirable to stop in an instant the preparations which were already under way. That is why such military realizes the fact that more depends upon its world. If France were defeated in war, on sea The controversy is ended in Congress for at or land, she might survive it, as she survived pire would be irreparably destroyed and Great

These topics are of interest to Americans. is now strongly Republican. Here are thirty But of far greater and supreme interest is what electoral votes which Bryan secured, more than the Prime Minister said about this Nation, its a sixth of all that he received, which could not relation to the affairs of Europe and Asia and now be captured by any silver candidate ac- its share in the disposition of the world's issues cording to the vote this week. At the same of peace and war. He perceives clearly enough time, the attempt to steal a victory by silence in the vast significance of the latest step taken in Eastern States has utterly failed. Plainly the this Natton's consistent policy of progress and coming of McKinley prosperity has wiped out a expansion, which makes it not merely a Contigreat part of the discontent which gave the sil- nental but a world Power. But he does not challenge its wisdom nor deny its potential beneficence. True, he says it may not conduce being taken to task by critics on both sides of the sea. Perhaps he might as well have omitted it. If so, that is because it is so obvious a truism as to be superfluous. Let us recognize not to the immediate interests. The very exist its becoming involved may not conduce to the interests of peace." If there were no nations there would be no international war, that is certain. But the avoid-

The true explanation, or application, of those words of the Prime Minister may be found in mind to carry forward in the steps it is now which the new position of the United States | ley opposes it with violence, and that we do among the nations of the world and the onward | not for a moment believe will be done. This

It will not do so of its own seeking. And in any event it will be a peace-seeking factor, and one that will not necessarily make the problems more difficult, but will probably make them far more easy to solve in accordance with justice and the welfare of mankind.

## THAT WANT-OF-CONFIDENCE VOTE.

The anxiety of "The New-York Times" to discover in the election returns a vote of want of confidence in President McKinley is perfectly natural, for "The Times" itself voted want of confidence in him a long time ago, and has been extremely impatient because that vote was not sufficient to turn him out or make him change his policy. Nevertheless, if it had been less hasty in reading him the severe lesson of the people's indersement of its censure without due perusal of its own news columns-which we take occasion to assure it are excellent in their counted. Are some of the Tammany district way and worthy of its editor's careful study-it leaders going to be "turned down"? Not much. | might not have read him the lesson at all. The same edition of "The Times" yesterday which contained the news that the House of Representatives had gone Republican, and that the Republicans would not only control but have a larger majority in the new Senate than they had had in many years; that they had doubled their plurality in Ohio; that Mr. McKinley was the first Republican President to get the indorsement of that State in the "off year" of his Administration; that the Republicans had swept one after another of the doubtful Western States-in fact, with one or two exceptions, everything but some hopeless silver-mining and Southern States the same paper that told all this draws the following moral from the vote:

We know of nothing in the returns calculated to gratify or console the President of the States. Six months ago Congress gave him an unprocedented and unanimous vote of confi-dence. That confidence he has contrived to fritter away, so that after a successful war the country votes its want of confidence in him and sends a majority to the House of Representatives to oppose him.

Of course, when those sentences were written "The Times" was not aware that the majority of the House of Representatives was Republican. In that case it would have found the vote of want of confidence in some other circumstance, There are people in this city who can see an argument against the retention of the Philippines alike in the election or the defeat of or in the sending of a bad man, in the lynching covetous Powers. of a negro or in the American petroleum trade with Italy. In the face of such ingenuity it is no great feat to see a censure of the Administration in any old thing. The mistake was in picking the wrong old thing. If "The Times" had argued that the loss of the Maria Teresa was the verdict of Heaven on the first year and a half of the Administration, that view might have passed muster at least until we heard about the identity and condition of the ship said to be stranded on Cat Island, and even then the complaint could be diverted to a censure of the President for having men under him who abandoned a ship that would not sink. But to read an Administration rebuke in a Democratic Congress majority which does not exist comes dangerously near to asserting that there is a commendation for the Administration in the Repubtican majority which does exist.

And indeed there is, for, as we pointed out vesterday, not an Administration in nearly half a century has been as strong in its second House as in its first, and only four times in that period one of them in the Civil War and one having a war just far enough off to relieve critics of the necessity of exercising patriotic moderant number of the people in that parts on the reasonable, to be in every person's ears. Moreover, the new problems arising from the war are so difficult and strange that many people, even of those who favor the President's policy of the reasonable, to be in a general way, are uncertain about one or an other possible step in dealing with foreign na who have the campaign, so that the politicians on the resident so the resident in Reconstruction days, when the opposition other possible step in dealing with foreign nations, while the positive opponents of his foreign policy are aggressive and denunciatory, and, above all, they have the advantage of mak ing definite criticism on the basis of what has velop a policy to suit conditions which can only be foreseen. That under such circumstances Mr. McKinley should have been sustained as

well as other Presidents is remarkable. That he should have won a positive victory is a tribrie hardly to be overestimated, a vote of confidence of the most thoroughgoing character. The error of "The Times" is that it has confused itself with the people. It was only "The Times" that passed the vote of want of confidence in the President. The people in many States have passed such a vote of confidence in him as it has been the lot of few Presidents to receive.

# CHINA'S DEFEATED REFORMS.

Examination of the recent reform decrees of the Chinese Emperor shows them to have been not only extensive and sweeping, but intelligently conceived and formulated with discretion and indement. They were in brief not the rude attempts of a darkened mind struggling toward the light, but just such measures as wise statesmen of Western lands would sincerely prescribe for the regeneration of the empire. If peror's Cantonese adviser, Mr. Kang, it is probable that much credit must still be given to the Emperor himself for a true desire for reform and a certain spiritual courage which moved him to utter some of the most startling words that have proceeded from any Chinese Emperor

The keynote of the decrees was, Indeed, what must have sounded to conservative Chinese as fiat blasphemy. It was a direct repudiation of that precedent worship which has long been the foundation of the whole Chinese system. The Emperor denounced the observance of "the technicalities of old and obsolete usages," directed his officers no longer to follow "the foot "steps of the ancients of the Sung and Ming "ceas," said frankly that "the bane of the coun erey has been the deeply rooted system of in vertness and a cilinging to obsolete customs, and declared that the sole hope of the empire lay in "embracing at once a thorough reforma-"tion and making a new era of progress and edtionary character of such utterances and admitted that the uneducated majority of the people would probably assume a hostile attitude toward the reforms. Nevertheless, he said, it was the true duty of every Government officer to persevere in the reforms in defiance of

all opposition. Such was the general principle of the Emperor's reforms. The details were no less interesting. The old system of competitive examinations was to be changed, so that candidates, instead of writing essays on texts from Confucius, would have to discuss practical modern topics. The whole system of instruction to prepare them for the examinations was similarly to be changed. The test of fine penmanship, for centuries the crowning standard of Chinese scholarship, was to be altogether abolished "Calligraphy," said the Emperor, "is but an empty accomplishment." European sciences

were to take the place of Chinese classics in the

said the Emperor, "is not enough to fit men for important posts in the Government. What is most important now is for men to have a knowledge of the world and of things going on "outside of China." The army, too, was to be remodelled, re-equipped and redisciplined according to European systems. Freedom of the press was proclaimed, and "to encourage the others" the Emperor bought a newspaper at Shanghal, made Mr. Kang its editor and ordered the Viceroy of that province to pay from the public funds a sum sufficient to maintain it until it was self-supporting as a model news-

It was not long, however, before the Emperor found he could not depend upon the Mandarins support him and to execute his decrees. His reforms proved even more objectionable to the educated minority than to the uneducated majority. Of this he bitterly complained. His officers, he said, perpetually shirked their duties, even the simplest, and his heart was filled with wrath and indignation. He chided them and menaced them with heavy punishments if they did not obey his decrees. One day he ordered a new tax to be levied, and soon afterward he Issued another order abolishing it. Then, with a fine appreciation of the tricks and manners of his officers, he issued another proclamation, which he had published in every town and village, saying that he was certain the officials had announced the levying of the tax, but had not announced and would not announce its abolition, but would keep right on collecting it and putting it into their own pockets!

Truly, this was a genuine reformer, who might have regenerated the empire as Japan has been regenerated had only his subordinates. or a good part of them, stood by him. But the great majority of them turned against him. either actively or passively, and refused or neglected to execute his decrees. And at last the old Dowager Empress raised the Tammany cry of "To h-1 with reform," and on that issue ef fected a coup d'état. The Emperor was deposed. Mr. Kang had to flee into exile and all the reforms were revoked. It is a thousand pities that, after so nearly succeeding, so noble a work should have failed. But in that very failure the wisdom of the attempt will be vindicated. The Emperor declared that the only hope of China lay in such reforms. The reforms have been re fused and now hope is dead, and we shall pres-Roosevelt, in the sending of a good man to Cuba | ently see the empire partitioned among the

#### LOST.

A few days before the election our valued contemporary, "The New-York Evening Post," remarked that it would be highly desirable to round up the politicians and get them to agree what various results would signify, in order that after the votes were counted our contemporary might know where it stood. For some reason, presumably a pressure of other engagements, this proposal was not adopted, the consequence being that the most melancholy anticipations of "The Evening Post" have been realized. Doubtless with the best intentions in the world, it is utterly unable to keep not merely two successive issues, but two adjoining colmans, in any sort of agreement, just as during the campaign it couldn't keep its mind made up long enough to inform its readers whether it preferred the election or the defeat of Roosevelt. Thus it found itself yesterday under the mortifying necessity of printing the following paragraphs in close juxtaposition on its editorial

supply its requirements.

Did any one keep tally of the knock-downs effeeted in accord with Hill's advice? We did Just one. Administered by the people of the State of New-York to the Tammany Tiger.

The Maria Teresa may yet be a serviceable member of the United States Navy. She will be none the less interesting because the scene of her second toware from destruction is one of the various places reputed to have been the landing.

Croker says Mr. Crimmins "likes to hear himself talk." We wonder if Croker doesn't wish he hadn't heard himself talk quite so much in the week or two before election?

The popular hymn at Tammany Hall yester

This is the rain we long had sought

The discovery by analysts of the vote of this

And mourned because we found it not.

county that only about one-third of the Demo craile plurality in it was obtained below Fourteenth-si., whereas Tammany has usually rolled on the workers for Colonel Roosevelt in that district. Chief of these, according to the Rewe give credit for the constructive to the Em- publican campaign managers, was Charles Steckler, who arranged the German meeting and performed other valuable services, which depended for their effectiveness on his strong personal influence over voters in neighborhoods overwhelming. Mr. Steckler worked hard for Mr. Low last year, and is doubly entitled to the gratitude of the friends of good government.

Yesterday's storm appears to have been the one prophesied for Election Day. Our respectful compliments to it for having the discretion to hold off for a day or two and view the fun as an impartial spectator.

Every day's news makes Tuesday's victory broughout the Nation seem bigger. It was unquestionably the greatest "vindication" any Administration ever received at a mid-term election. And the beauty of it is that the Admin-

According to the "Rappel," of Paris, "th Spaniards will yield only to force in the "Philippines." We had an idea they did yield to force there on the morning of May Day last.

Benjamin Constant, the French painter, has just finished a portrait of Mme. Calvé. It will be ex-

The will of the late John M. Forbes, of Milton,

Borlin the sum of 450,000 marks to found an educato be reared on a strictly vegetarian diet. It is un-certain whether the Common Council will accept the bequest with this condition, as the members of that body are nearly equally divided in their views. Ward Beecher, has resigned the pastorate of the

sweep of the prosperity which may be reason- Nation may introduce a new and potent factor schools, together with general history and geog- deliver it to Sarah Bernhardt. He has also an

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Sir Thomas Lipton was a passenger on an East Indian steamer, bound for Cey'on, about a dozen years ago. While in the Red Sea the boat was dis abled, and it became necessary to throw overboard a part of her cargo. Lipton was an interested spectator of the preparations for lightening the He suddenly bolted the scene, and by a f5 dicker with the chief engineer secured a stencil, a paint brush and a pot of black paint. Then, to the astonishment of the captain and passengers, he heerfully labelled each box and bale thrown overboard, "Use Lipton's Teas." The cargo, of course, floated ashore, and for miles in Araby and other ands the natives saw that legend. Subsequently the passengers of the injured steamer were comwiching land Sie Thomas was the first to make a and safety of the travellers to London. The message was signed "Lipton." Of course, his name was in every English newspaper the next morning signed to that message, and he was the best-adver-

Mrs. Greene-I hear that Sarah Junson is going to get a divorce from her husband.

Mrs. Brown-Yes; and I don't blame her one mite.

He's a monster. Would you believe it, he actually used one of her golf sticks for a poker the other morning?—(Boston Transcript.

The manager of a London music hall announces that any one who purchases a ticket for the performance may have his or her teeth extracted for

Gathering Information.—"And these places where you vote," said the gentleman from Europe, "you call them the polls.
"Yes," answered the North Carolina citizen, "we call 'em that, But the warmth around here makes 'em seem a good deal more like equators."—(Washington Star.

"The Cincinnati Enquirer" tells of a man who went to a doctor and said: "Will you kindly look

into my eye and tell me what is the matter?" "Certainly," was the quick reply. Then the physician opened up the refractory optic and began

"I see at a glance that you have been suffering from kidney trouble. Your liver is out of order and there is danger of your having an attack of gastritis unless the matter is quickly corrected. From the distended pupil I should say that your nerves are in a debilitated condition, and the

What's the matter?"

'Dad burn it! You're looking into my glass eye!' Early Depravity—"Let it alone, Willie," said the bad boy's mother. "Don't try to tear it open. It will be a beautiful butterfly next year,"
"Mebby it will and mebby it won't," replied the bad boy proceeding to dispect it. "All cocoons look alike to me."—(Chicago Tribune.

"Yesterday was Willie's birthday," says "The De-"and his father, in recognition of is good behavior during the previous month, took him for a ride on the streetcars. They had been seated about a minute when a man boarded the car with a large Newfoundland dog, and who, like other little boys, was very inquisitive. began as follows:

Is that your dog, mister?"

Yes, my boy. Does he like to ride on the cars?'

I think he does. "Do you have to pay fare for him?"

How much do you have to pay?" "Five cents."

"How old is he?"

'The company is cheating you,' said Willie, 'he

Wily Money Lender-You want fion; here's the money! I charge you 5 per cent a month. And you want it for a year, that just leaves 40 coming to ou. Innocent Borrower-Then, if I wanted it for two ears, there'd be something coming to you, eh?

Two rival papers of Greenville, Miss .- The Golden Rule" and "The Delta Lighthouse"—are engaged in a little controversy, to which "The Lighthouse" has

The Music Committee of a Devonshire church reently advertised in one of the London papers for an organist and music-teacher to instruct the choir, Among the replies received was the following: "Gentlemen: I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music-teacher, either lady or gentlenan. Having been both for several years, I offer

Algernon-Grubber looks as if he had met with reverses.

Archibeld-lie has, it turned his head when he drew that lottery prize. He used to be backward. Now he is too forward. As for his other reverses—well, you noticed his cuffs:—(Chicago Tribune.

John Ferguson, who works a farm near Calhou Ga., is fifty years old, just over eight feet tall and weighs 316 pounds. Up to the age of twenty years brawn and muscle with mireculous apidity, until at the age of thirty he was, as he is now, a veritable giant. He is forty-eight inches around the chest and forty around the watst.

his long run.
"Yes," was the curt reply.
"That's right," said the thin man, "always speak
the truth, and your neighbors will respect you."
And so saying he harried around the corner, while
the conductor came down from the car to look for
a brick.—(Detroit Journal.

Here is a social note taken from a Burnesville (Ga) paper: "Mayor and Mrs Walter B. Smith chaperoned a pleasant party of young people on a possum hunt Friday night, and it proved to be a ery enjoyable accasion, especially to the young perience. They drave out about four miles from town, and while the dogs trailed the 'possums the party are fruits and candles along the roadside. Only one 'possum was brought home, but the entire party decided that it was a good way to have

"The trouble with us is that we live too fast in this age," he said oracularly. "We are in too much of a hurry; we do not give ourselves time enough; "Pardon me," she interrupted coldly. "You have o right to take it for granted that we are all orchers,"—(Chicago Pont.

"The Chicago Journal" says that when Mr. Perry left his office he put on the door this notice; "Will

be back at 1 p. m.

He had been gone some time when McGuire, one of his acquaintances, came to see him on business. McGuire read the card, pulled out his watch. sniffed contemptuously, took out his penell, wrote something on the card and went away. It was not long after that when another man-

came up, read the card, smiled, looked at his watch, wrote something and then went away. Inside of a few minutes a third man arrived, ex-amined the card, added something to the writing upon it and grinned as he walked off. A fourth, fifth and sixth man did the same thing. When Perry returned at 2:15 o'clock this is what

he found written under his promise to return by

You're a har by the watch, J. B. McGuire, You lie again. George E. Smith. 1:25 p. m.

Professor Baron has bequeathed to the city of Amen. B. D. S. 1:30 p. m. Ditto. R. M. Montgomery, 1:45 p. m.

That'll do, Ananias. John Himes. 1:48 p. m. Don't let it occur again. John M. M. Comstock

"Not L"

I can't understand how you can have any faith
in such a silly superstition.
"No superstition about it. Saturday's payday."

-(Fick-Me-Up.

# MUSIC.

The disagreeable weather which prevailed all day

yesterday, while it worked harm to the intonation

of the Boston Orchestra and thus prevented the

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA

second concert of this year's series from being as had led us to expect, served to emphasize its poptions and more than Philharmonic enthusiasm filled the handsome concert-room, and a most gladsome and grateful spirit prevailed from the beginning of the Schumann Symphony in C to the last brought the concert to a close. The demonstrations thal's performance of Xaver Scharwenka's concerto in B flat, which was a bewildering technical ment as his performances of Chopin's E minor concerto on Wednesday. The two works do not invite comparison in any sense, for while one is all self-assertive and self-reliant; but as if to show that there was much more in his art than the amazing digital skill which has been praised t the magazine of laudatory adjectives is exhausted, and the intelligence which can so cunningly be made to simulate emotion, he supplemented the scintillant music of the composer whom New-York has so recently lost with Chopin's "Berceuse Then, as in the Romance of E minor concerto, there came to all an appreciation of the man's marvellous command of tone, his keen appreciation of sensuous harm and the spirit of beauty.

Mr. Gericke and his orchestra were at their best in the Schumann symphony, which had a sympathetic reading and an eloquent exposition. was affection in the performance, and it awakened affection in the hearers, as always it must when worthily presented. In the prelude and finale of Tristan und Irolde" there was more warmin, more elasticity, more variety of expression, than in the Beethoven symphony, which seemed tame to us on Wednesday afternoon, even though it fell short of that rush of passion to which we have been accustomed in New-York by Mr. Sejdi whose specific mission in this world, one might be tempted to ray, was to lay bare to the multitude the heart of Wagner's love tragedy, Richard Strauss's phonic poem, "Don Juan," preceded the Wagner selection. It is a significant composition-puinful.y significant, we fear. Certain it is that, brought into close juxtaposition with it, Wagner's music sounded fingenuous, naïve, simple and full of suphony

#### TALK ON CONFEDERATE FLAGS. The American Numismatic and Archieological

Soriety held a meeting last night in its rooms, in the Academy of Medicine Building, No. 17 West Forty-third-st. The feature of the meeting was the unusually interesting collection of old coins and flags of the Confederacy which was exhibited. The paper of the evening was on "Fings and Insignia of the Confederate States of America," and was read by J Sanford Saltus. It described at length the different flags and seals of the Confederacy, telling, among other things, how nearly the Confederacy came to adopting black and white as its colors, from the flag of the Virginia Black Horse Cavairy and from the fact that those colors so appropriately betokened the cause of the great struggle then going on. The most interesting relic shown was a Confederate flag, the "Stars and Bars," with its eight stars which had flown from the spanker guff of the Alabama during the energing ement ir which she was sunk of the coast of France. The flag was picked up by Mr. Smith, one of the members of the society, in a Paris junkshop, whither it had come through some chankes, after being out thaily picked up by a French peasant rowing about the scene of the battle after the Alabama had been sunk. It is probably authentic. I Coolings Hills, of Hartford, Coult., exhibited and explained some exceedingly rare Confederate coins and medals. Horse Cavalry and from the fact that those colors

## NEW-YORK LIBRARY CLUB MEETING.

The New-York Library Club, which is composed of librarians in New-York and its vicinity, held a meeting last night in the Lenox Library Building, Fifth-aye, and Seventieth-st. As this was the first time that the Lenox Library Building had served as a meeting-place for the club, and as the meet-ing was held in the new supplementary readingroom, which has been open for only ten days, the

Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Siam to the United States, called at the King of Siam to the United States, called at the State Department to-day and paid his respects to Secretary High and Assistant Secretaries Hill and Adee. He has served his country in a diplomatic capacity in London for the last five years, and hos adopted European manners and dress, so that his complexion is the only thing that betrays his Oriental origin. His visit to the Department was short and purely formal, being merely pre-liminary to his formal presentation to the President it is believed that this ceremony will take place in the Blue Parlor of the White House on Saturday. The Samese Minister conducted his business at the Department to-day in the English language without the aid of an interpreter.

ister to the United States, is commander of the Most Noble Order of the White Elephant and commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Crown of Siam. He is accredited jointly to Great Britain and the United States, and makes his headquarters in London, visiting this cointry from time to time as necessary for the conduct of his office. He succeeds Phya Main Yopha, who, although similarly accredited, remained simost exclusively in London, and never visited the United States.

# THE NATIONAL VERDICT.

THE VIEW OF AN INFLUENTIAL INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.

From The Philadelphia Times.

From The Philadelphia Times.

For the first time in many years the party of the National Administration has achieved a great National victory at the off elections in the middle of the Presidential term. All the disappointments now inevitable under our political system, and the relaxation that invariably follows a National victory because of the freedom with which party power is criticised, make the party of power reach its weakest point at the mid-Administration elections.

tis weakest point at the mid-Administration elections.

Considering the existing political conditions, the Republican victory of Tuesday is unexampled in the last dozen vears, and none misunderstand its menaing. It was in no sense accidental or controlled by local issues. The people kept steadily in view the higher duties to the Administration and its financial and economic policy, even at the cost of local reforms which were dear to many who subordinated them to the overshadowing issues.

who subordinated them to the over-matowing issues.

The Republicans will have a clear majority in the next Senate, and are likely to have a working majority in the House. Even if there shall be a small Democratle plurality in the popular branch, it is fair to assume that the next Congress will develop a number of heroic Sound Money Democrats, who will no longer follow the strange gods of cheap money and repudiation which have been plastered on the Democratic banner by revolutionists. We feel safe in saying that the next House will faithfully maintain our present sound financial policy.

ists. We feel safe in saying that the next House will faithfully maintain our present sound financial policy.

While the next House may be close between the two great parties, the Republicans will have an overwhelming majority of the popular vote on the election of Congressmen. Philadelphia alone gives meanly 100,000 majority to four Republican congressmen, and Mr. McAbeer's majority of 15,000 may be added to that, as he is as sternly for sound money as his Republican associates.

This Republican associates.

This Republican majority for Congressmen in Philadelphia is larger than the Democratic majorities for all the Congressmen elected in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina have practically disfranchised one-half their voters, and yet elect a full quota of Congressmen, and two of our Republican Congressmen in Philadelphia have mearly as much majority as the entire vote polled for seven Congressmen in Philadelphia have mearly as much majority as the entire vote polled for seven Congressmen in the State of Mississippi.

The verifict of the Nation is unmistakable, and points very strongly to the election of a Republican President in 1900. It means that the present sound financial policy of this Government must not only be maintained, but that those who are distrusted on the Issue cannot be given power. It means that our economic policy shall not be changed; that liberalized protection for our industriated and trade with other countries shall be inaugurated by the expansion of our territory, and that a Republican Congress shall be charged with the duty of aiding a Republican President to gather the full fruits of our recent war with Spain.

Such is 'he verdiet of the Nation as given on Tuesday. When every State north of Mason and Dixon's line, from the Aroostook Mountains of Matne to the prairies of the Wist washed by the Father of Waters, falls to record a single Democratic victory, it means that the year industrial commercial and financial interests of the Nation are in hearty sympathy with the present N